





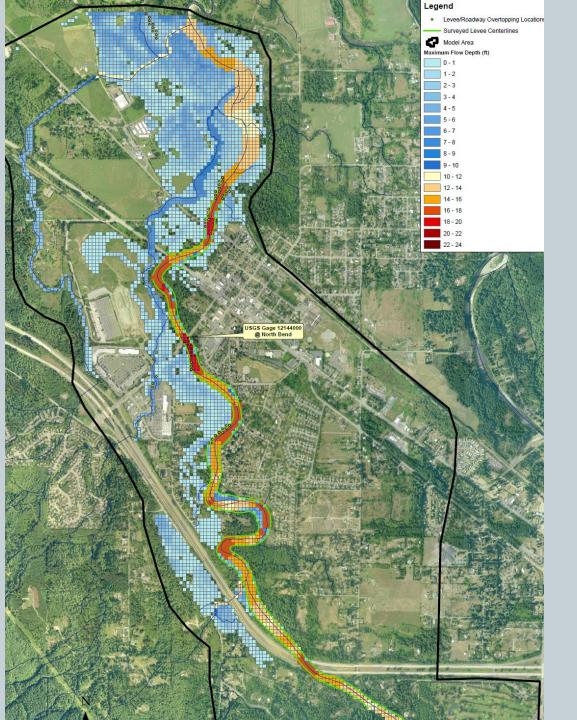


Key Issues

- 1960s levees overtop and have structural problems
- Different flood protection levels on left & right banks
- Potential for I-90 flooding
- Channel migration hazards in Circle River Ranch (30 structures)
- Gravel build up between levees
- Poor ecological conditions

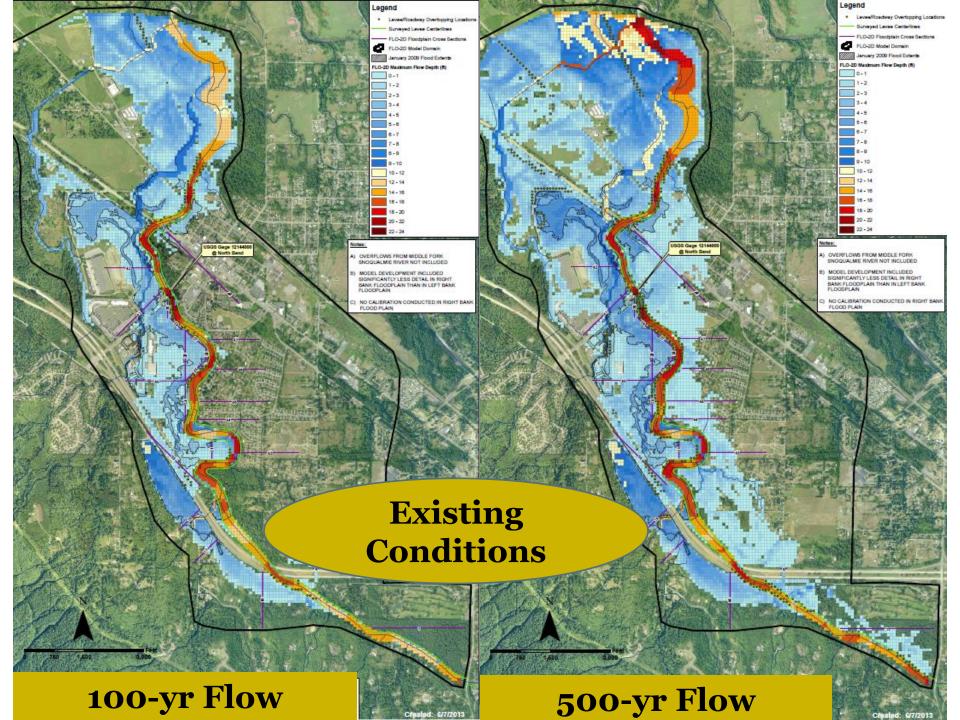
Flood Impacts	100- yr	500- yr
Flow (cfs)	15,650	19,120
Structures	144	778
AV (\$million)	53.8	147.9
Roads (mi.)	5.4	14.8
Acres	368	778





November 2006 Flood Event

Hydraulic Model Calibration



Adopted Corridor Plan Goals

Goal 1: Reduce Risks

- 500 year flood protection if feasible
- Eliminate high and moderate geotechnical problems
- Mitigate channel migration risk over 50 years

Goal 2: Improve natural environment

- Improve instream aquatic habitat
- Improve riparian habitat

Goal 3: Reduce long-term costs

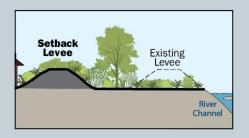
- Sustainable cost-effective solutions
- Reduce long-term maintenance & repair costs by 30%

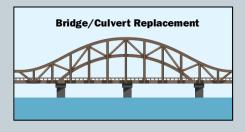
Goal 4: Incorporate stakeholder and community values

- Provide equitable outcomes
- Incorporate multiple objectives through involvement

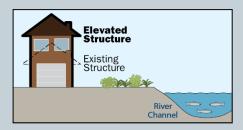
Adopted Tools



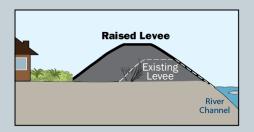


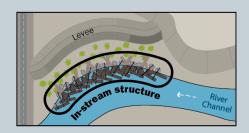






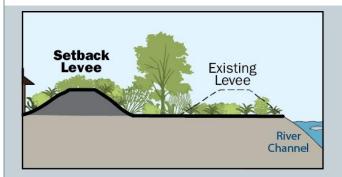




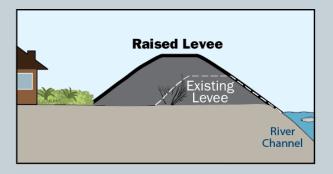




Adopted Corridor Approaches to Evaluate



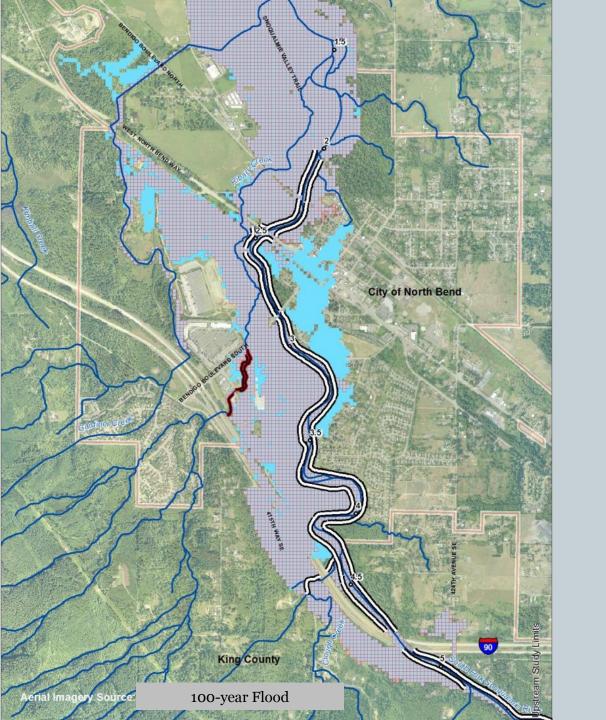




Evaluated each approach based on metrics derived from the adopted corridor goals

Conclusions:

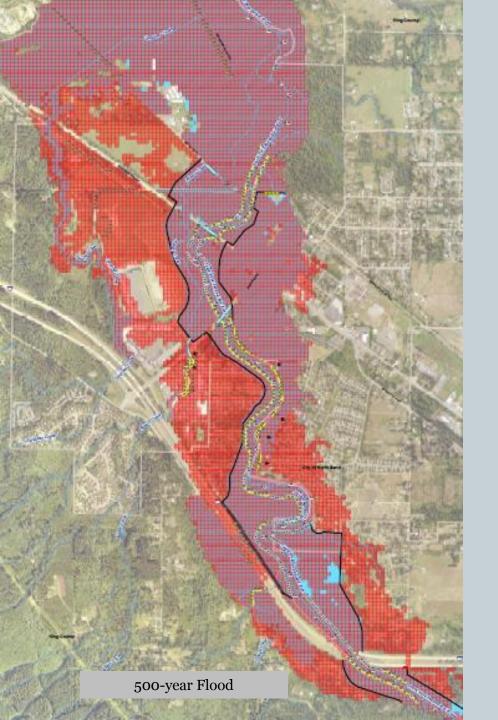
- Each has advantages and drawbacks
- A hybrid approach can use the best features of each and best combination of tools at each site



Maintain Existing Management Practices

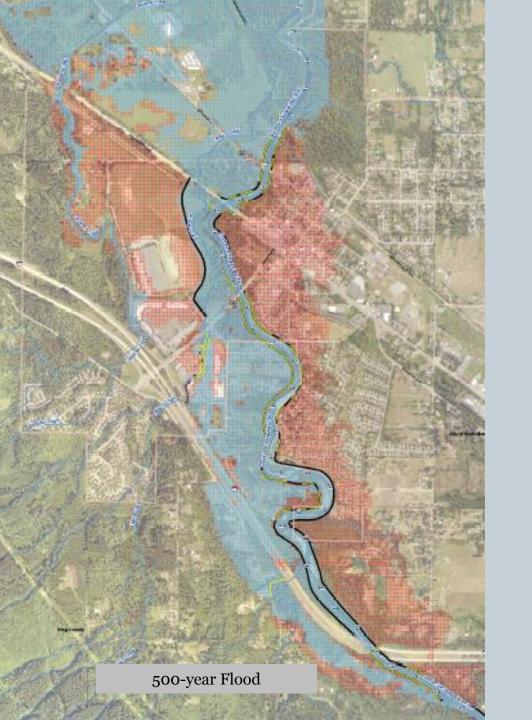
Blue areas represent new areas of flooding over time

Hashed area represents areas that flood now Red area represent areas no longer flooded



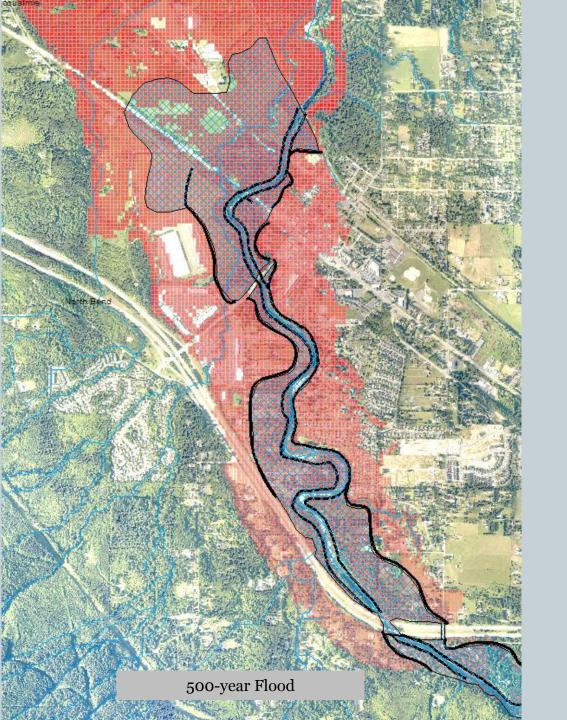
Levee Setback Approach

Blue areas represent new areas of flooding over time Hashed area represents areas that flood now Red area represent areas no longer flooded



Raise Levees In Place

Blue areas represent new areas of flooding over time Hashed area represents areas that flood now Red area represent areas no longer flooded



Hybrid Approach

Blue areas represent
new areas of flooding
over time
Hashed area represents
areas that flood now
Red area represent areas
no longer flooded

Comparing Approaches

Evaluation Metrics

Ability to reduce risks

- Solve geotechnical problems
- Solve hydraulic problems
- Manage or accommodate sediment

Ability to improve ecological conditions

- Increases in floodplain connectivity
- Increase in velocity refuges for fish

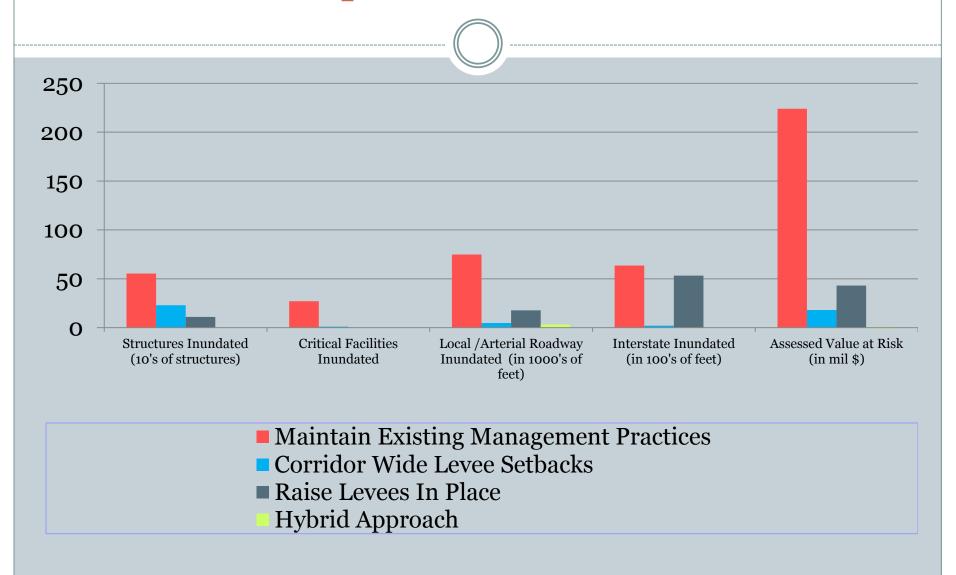
Cost effectiveness

- Implementation costs
- Projected maintenance and repair costs

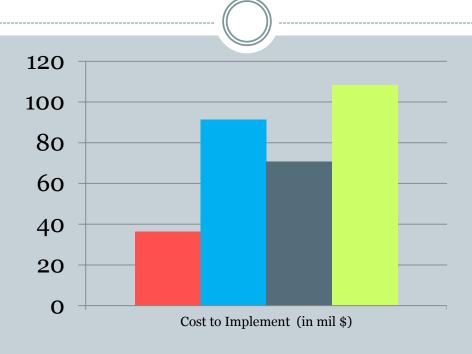
Consistency with stakeholder interests

- Multi-objective benefits
- Limit downstream impacts
- Gravel management
- Effects on recreation/ trails access

Comparison of Benefits

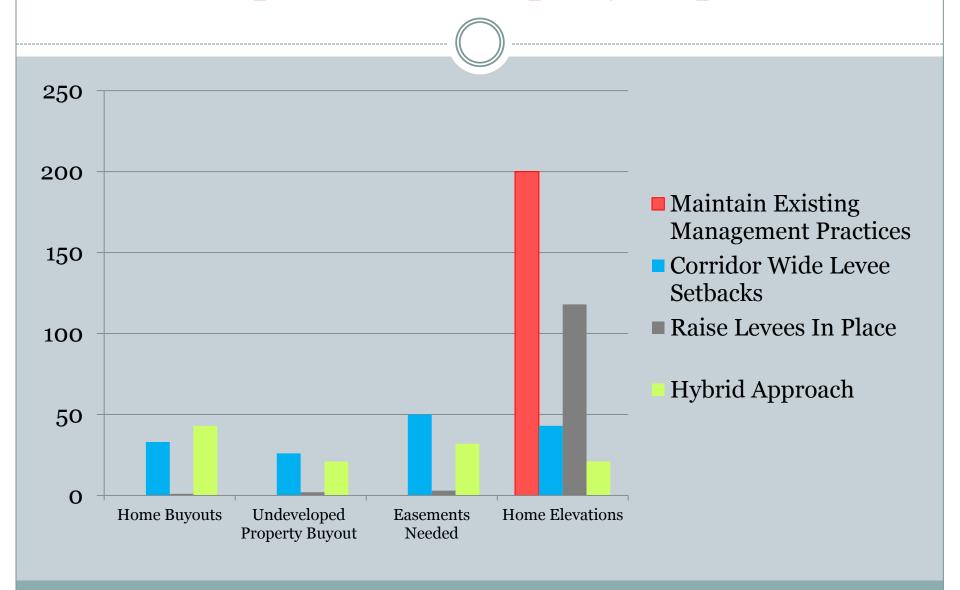


Comparison of Costs



- Maintain Existing Management Practices
- Corridor Wide Levee Setbacks
- Raise Levees In Place
- Hybrid Approach

Comparison of Property Impacts



Next Steps on Corridor Plan

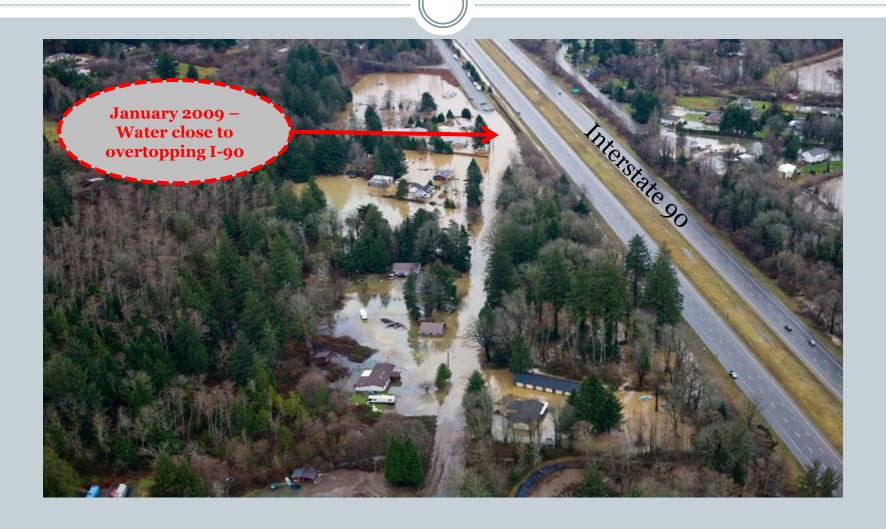
Community input

Executive Committee and Board decision on corridor approach

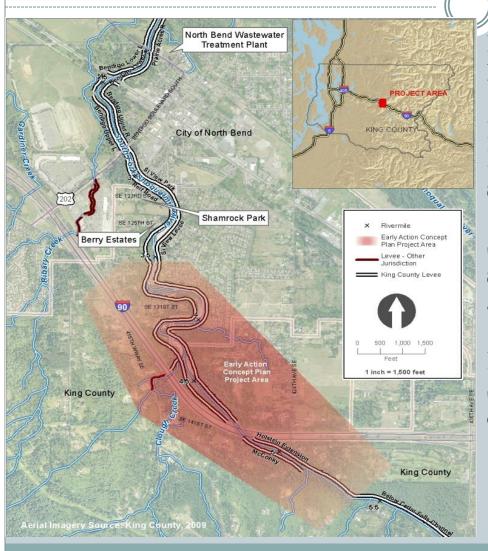
Finalize and approve corridor plan

- Flood Control District Approval (4th quarter 2015)
- County Council adoption (1st quarter 2016?)

I-90 Flood Risk Reduction (Early Action Project)



I-90 Flood Risk Reduction Project



Predicted flood waters to overtop Interstate 90

Project initiated through Flood Control District Resolution 2013-14 with no scope definition

Scope has been refined by evaluating several concepts as precursor to alternatives analysis

Preliminary finding is Si View Levee Setback is likely a necessary core element of a successful alternative

